

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. Rumanian schools were reorganized in 1950, and the previous system of primary school (scoala primara), lyceum and gymnasium was discarded. The first school for children in the new system was the seven-year scoala elementara which all students had to attend and which had to be completed before continuing further work. The next school was the four-year middle school, scoala medie, which a student could enter without an examination. There were two types of middle schools: The scoala medie teoretica (or clasica), which was an academic high school, and from which the student could enter any university course of studies, and the scoala medie profesionala, which was an industrial school placing emphasis on specific professional training; e.g., medicine, mechanics, agriculture, fishery, forestry. A graduate of the latter school could enter a university to continue studies in the specific subject in which he had received training.
2. graduates of a secondary school had to pass examinations before entering a university. One examination which was compulsory was that in Marxism-Leninism. In order to start his university studies, a student had to be politically sound and of the proper social origin; i.e., his philosophy had to be communistic and his parents workers.
3. Another school in existence since early 1952 in Rumania was the evening school, (or alphabetization school) which was set up to combat illiteracy by assisting the people to learn to read and write.
4. There were universities in Bucharest, Cluj, Iasi and Timisoara. Targu Mures had a medical school for the training of Hungarian-speaking Rumanian students. This school was known as Universitatea Bolyai.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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5. The university at Bucharest had schools of medicine, polytechnics, pharmacy, philosophy, law, arts and veterinary medicine. The university at Cluj had schools of medicine, pharmacy, philosophy, law and arts. Iasi University offered courses in medicine, polytechnics, pharmacy, law, and arts and possibly philosophy. Timisoara had schools of medicine and polytechnics. Targu Mures had only the medical school. Brasov had a Polytechnics (Mechanics) School and a School of Forestry. Craiova either had, or was expected to have in the near future, a School of Agriculture.
6. The schools of Law, Arts and Philosophy required attendance for four years; those of Pharmacy and Polytechnics had a five-year program. Medicine required six years of study, but it was rumored that this course was to be shortened to five years, first because of the shortage of doctors in Rumania, and secondly because of the shortage of teaching personnel in medical fields.
7. The educational reform also affected the universities. All the older professors were suspected of non-cooperation with the Communists and many were dismissed to prevent sabotage. Political appointments were increased and the deans and rectors of the universities as of 1952, were regarded as politically reliable.
8. The following are some of the professors at Cluj who were dismissed: HATIEGANU (surgeon), POP (surgeon), PAPILIANI (anatomist), MANTA (biochemist), and MOLDOVAN (hygienist). When POP was dismissed, Prof. TEPOSU was nominated to take his place. TEPOSU later committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine. Authorities said that the suicide was caused by the weight of family problems.
9. After the reform, the Medical School of Cluj became known as the Medical University, and was divided into three departments: General, Hygiene, and Pediatrics. Specialization was to begin during the fourth year of the six-year course. Another school of the Medical University, the Stomatology School, was organized to require only four years for completion.
10. The history of Communism and Marxism-Leninism were also taught. Greater importance was attached to examinations in these political subjects than to examinations on technical subjects.
11. Students had to take practical and written examinations in each course. Formerly, the medical student, on completion of all his course examinations, took both an oral and a written doctorate examination before the university council. A treatise on a medical subject was also submitted. Completion of these requirements entitled the student to a Doctor of Medicine degree. After the reorganization, however, an equivalent examination was given by the State. The degree of doctor was no longer awarded; the student was given, instead, the title Absolvent al Facultatii de Medicina. When the graduate accepted the post assigned him by the State he was called a medic. The universities were no longer allowed to confer the title of doctor to any graduates in any field. It is rumored that the title of doctor will be taken away even from those physicians who earned it under the old system.
12. Since the medical student spent part of his undergraduate years as an interne he did not have to serve any internship after completing his six years of study.

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